NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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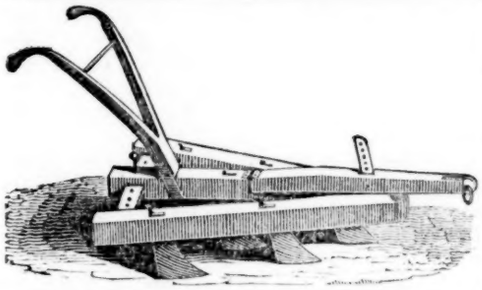

THE SCARIFIER AND CULTIVATOR,

—Of which the above is a representation, is an implement of great value, is beginning to be rightly appreciated, and coming into general use in different parts of the country. It has five teeth, or scarifiers as represented in the figure; each of which answers most of the purposes of the coulter and share of a plough as well as supplies the place of the hoe with less labor and greater effect. These scarifiers are so constructed as to raise and pulverize the ground, leave it level, and in fine tilth, and at the same time destroy weeds.

Implements for similar purposes have been invented and recommended by European farmers. Among these are the Scotch Scarifier, Parkinson's Cultivator, Hayward's Cultivator, and Beatson's Cultivator. Cuts and descriptions of these may be seen in Loudon's Encyc. of Agr. pp. 381, 2, 3. It is obvious, however, at the slightest glance, that these machines are more expensive, complicated, and we should believe less effective than the above, which is called Seaver's Cultivator, from the name of its ingenious inventor, of Pennsylvania.

Loudon in describing the above named European implements makes the following observations:

"The use of pronged implements as substitutes for the plough, is comparatively a recent invention. They differ from the plough, in stirring the soil without reversing its surface, or altering its form, unless, indeed, they in some cases tend to even or level inequalities; they act both as the plough and harrow at the same time, and on suitable soils, and at proper seasons, much more labor is effected with less expense of men and cattle. Wherever, therefore, lands require to be stirred for any purpose, excepting that of reversing the surface or laying them into beds or ridges, recourse may be had to pronged tillage implements."

Seaver's Cultivators are well adapted to stirring the soil between rows of hops, likewise is a good substitute for a harrow in covering grain after sowing. The facility with which it is expanded and contracted, so as to be adapted to different widths of spaces between rows of vegetables, &c. is an improvement which adds greatly to the value of the implement.

The above Cultivator is for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52 North Market street. The proprietors of this establishment having the right of this improved patent Cultivator now offer it for sale with all its improvements: as they have a large supply now on hand shall be happy to supply their customers, friends and the public. They have been at much trouble and expense in introducing this new implement as well as many other labor saving machines. They hope to meet with that support and encouragement their attention and labor demands.

ON SUCKERING CORN.

I had the pleasure, about four years ago, to spend a day in company with old Mr. Macon of North Carolina, when our conversation was prinpally on subjects of agriculture; and among others the cultivation of Indian corn. After having inquired whether I had the suckers which grew from the roots of the corn pulled off, as is the common practice, and received my answer in the affirmative, he informed me that he had suffered them to remain, having, from repeated experiments, ascertained that they did not injure the corn; but on the contrary, the suckers more frequently than otherwise produced good ears of corn; and that if they failed to do so, there was an increase of fodder. I have since tried the experiment, and witnessed the following results: That after carefully examining the ears of corn on the stalks producing suckers, they were found to be as good as the ears on the surrounding stalks not producing them—that a large majority of the suckers produced good corn, though the ears generally were smaller than those on the mother stalk, and that (of course) there was an increase of fodder. Without entering into an inquiry, whether corn ought not to be planted so thick as to prevent its producing suckers, (if thick planting will prevent it, of which I am not sure,) or whether the pulling them off may not injure the corn, by inflicting wounds on the stalks, I can now safely recommend Mr. Macon's practice, as saving the time and labor of pulling off suckers, and what is of more consequence, as producing an increase of the crop of corn and fodder. I ought to add, that none but the suckers growing from the root ought to be suffered to remain.—W. M. Watkins. Charlotte co. March 4.—*Farmer's Register.*

From the Mechanic.

STRENGTH OF CORDAGE.

The Boston hemp manufacturing company have lately put up a machine, at their ropery on the Milldam, for the purpose of determining the strength of their cordage, spun in the common method by hand. A great number of experiments have been made by breaking ropes of various sizes and kinds on this machine, and the following exhibits the average result of these trials. The figures show the number of pounds required, *by each inch of the square of the girt of the rope to part it.*

Whale line spun by hand, best that could be procured, - - -	776 *lbs.*
Whale line spun by machines, -	994
Russia bolt rope, 1st quality, -	723
Bolt rope of machine spun yarns, -	915
Running rigging, 1st quality Russia,	442
Running rigging, American, spun by hand, - - -	631
Running rigging of machine spun yarns,	717
Cotton line, - - -	604
Coire rope, - - -	215
Rope made of Manilla hemp -	610
Rope made of New Zealand flax, *Phormium Tenax*, - - -	722
Mean of all hand spun hemp rope,	633
Mean of all machine spun hemp rope,	875 *lbs.*

Showing the machine spun rope to be 36 per cent. stronger than the hand spun. If however, we reject the trials on Russia cordage which is very weak, the superiority of the machine spun ropes is reduced to 24 per cent. over all others.

In no instance whatever, was the trial on machine spun ropes made on selected specimens, but the pieces to be tested were taken from common coils as made for use. Indeed it happened that the machine spun ropes, except the whale lines, were made of hemp inferior in quality to that usually wrought in the machines. The modulus of cohesion, of the strongest ropes in these experiments is 30,700; or a rope of this strength could be let down into a pit 30,700 feet, or 5-8ths of a mile before it would be broken by its own weight. A rod of iron can sustain itself according to Mr. G. Rennie, only for a length of 19,700 feet.

On the 27th of March by the politeness of Mr. Treadwell, we witnessed the operations of the machinery for preparing the hemp and spinning the yarn; and we were also shown the method of impreguating the ropes with tar, which is done uniformly throughout their whole thickness, the tar being kept at a temperature below the boiling point. The ropes made of these yarns have the appearance of being *stained* rather than *tarred.*

The superior strength of the ropes made from yarn spun by machinery, appears to consist in this, that the fibres in the middle of the yarn are nearly of the same tension as those of the outside, whereas in the yarn spun by hand, they are much more tense in the middle; and the short fibres being the first to give way, the whole stress is thrown upon the outside ones, which being fewer in number, consequently cannot bear so much strain as a rope made up of fibres of equal tension.

The machine for trying the strength of ropes, is so constructed as to try them fairly and accurately. The following experiments on the strength of three ropes were tried in our presence, and we have no doubt of their correctness.

No. 1. Whale line spun by hand—girt 2 inches; broke by 2240 pounds.

No. 2. Whale line made by Boston hemp company, spun by machinery—girt 1 7-8th inches; broke by 3520 pounds.

No. 3. Running rigging made by the Boston Hemp company—girt 2 1-8th inches; broke by 3440 pounds.

As No. 2 was one seventh smaller than No. 1 we should add 502 pounds to the weight it actually bore, making 4022 pounds, for the weight it would have borne, if it had been of the same size as No. 1. Consequently it was 64 per cent. stronger than No. 1. Again, No. 3 was one ninth larger than No. 1; we must therefore deduct from the weight it actually bore, 382 pounds leaving 3058 as the weight it would have borne, had it been as small as No. 1. It was therefore 25 per cent. stronger than No. 1.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant. The cultivation of this plant is on the increase. The stalks are put up in bunches, like asparagus, and sold in the markets at fair prices.

From the Baltimore Farmer & Gardener.

ART OF MANAGING SHEEP.

I HAVE been very desirous of ascertaining the particular method in which Mr. Barney of Philadelphia manages his sheep, that enables him so far to exceed every body else in producing fine mutton and good wool.

On his late visit to this city, I put the question to him, wherein consisted his superior management of sheep? he gave the following reply:—He said, a gentleman visited him not long since, and on going to his sheep yard, and viewing it asked him the same question. He showed at that time from 50 ewes, upwards of sixty lambs, all lively and brisk, with a loss, *I think he said, of three or four.* The gentleman observed to him that he had his shed covered with dead lambs, and asked wherein the secret in breeding lay. Mr. Barney observed to him, you stuff your sheep with dry food. Yes, as much good clover hay as they will eat, was the reply. Mr. B.—You give them no water, but suffer them to go out in time of snow and eat it as they are disposed to? Yes. Then, said Mr. Barney, there lies the secret. Your sheep fill themselves with dry hay; they get no water; and they have not a sufficient supply of gastric juice to promote the digestion of the hay in the stomach; they cannot raise it *to chew the cud;* they lose their appetite; they are thrown into a fever, and cannot bring forth their young, or they bring forth a feeble, starved lamb, that falls off and dies the first exposure to the cold or rain. On the contrary, I take care to provide my sheep with good clear water in summer and winter. I feed them regularly with hay through the winter, and give them ruta baga and mangel wurtzel every day. The ewes produce me 120 per cent. increase in lambs. You cannot, says Mr. Barney, get along without ruta baga and mangel wurtzel.

This gentleman has just sold his sheep for upwards of seventeen dollars per head to the butchers.—It is his opinion that sheep are the most profitable stock that a man can raise; and it appears he makes use of no expensive food, or increased quantity of it. But the secret of raising good stock of every kind, consists in maintaining that regular and cleanly mode of proceeding, which preserves the digestive organs of the animal in a healthy state, and enables them to convert what they eat into chyle, suitable for the nourishment of the animal. A.

ALE FROM MANGEL WURTZEL.

By a Correspondent of the Coventry Herald.

FROM seeing an article in a newspaper, in the year 1829, describing how a good beverage might be produced from the mangel wurtzel, I have made a number of experiments, and have at length completely succeeded. In the article before alluded to, it was stated, that a portion of about ten pounds of the root to a gallon would make a good liquor; but with fifteen pounds weight to the gallon, an excellent ale will be produced; the addition of two pounds weight of treacle to a firkin will be a great improvement. One-third malt and two-thirds mangel wurtzel liquor will make capital ale; so that, even in this way, an important saving will be effected.

Our method is first to mash and clean the roots well, take off the top completely, scrape (rather pare) off the outer rind, slice and boil them until soft and pulpy; squeeze the liquor from the pulp as much as possible, and then boil it again with about six ounces of hops to nine gallons, and work with yeast in the usual way. Thus a cottager, by boiling his pot over his winter fire of a night, and using the root as we have described, might seldom be without a refreshing beverage, even the greatest part of the year, for the roots may be kept in a cool place, in a proper state for use, during most of the winter. The leaves, stripped from the plants in August and September, are valuable for the cow or pig, not retarding its growth in the least; and the roots, boiled and mashed in the liquor, and either milk or a small quantity of meal added, will feed the pig at a trifling expense.

The culture of this invaluable root is very simple. Let the single seeds be put on well manured ridges, eighteen inches apart, and six or eight inches between the plant; hoeing down and keeping clean from weeds will be all that is necessary.

BOARD FENCE.

THE subject of fencing is one of much importance to the farmer; and every thing on that subject is highly interesting. The communication of *Dan. Bradley, Esq.* on the best manner of making board fence, is worthy of an attentive perusal from every farmer. A fence made in the manner he described, would undoubtedly be durable; but I would suggest whether the setting of the posts alternately on both sides of the fence would not greatly add to its strength. I have a fence in view made in this way some twenty years ago, standing in a situation exposed to high winds, yet as erect as when first built. A farmer of my acquaintance who has had much experience in this kind of fence, carried his partiality for it so far as to build a door yard picket fence in this manner; and for a plain picket fence it was the handsomest I ever saw. The posts were sawed six inches at bottom, two at top, and four inches wide. The upper rail was spiked on the posts, and the other two halved on. The pickets were two inches wide, one inch thick, and five feet in length, reaching to the ground. The bottom board was one foot wide, nailed on to the pickets, this giving a heavier finish than when the pickets are placed upon it.—The posts standing outside, instead of looking bad, were an ornament, adding an appearance of stability and firmness, always pleasing to a farmer.

To illustrate more fully the advantage of setting posts both sides of the fence, I will describe a fence I have seen made where almost the only support it had consisted in thus placing the posts. The posts were made of plank 18 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ long, sawed in two diagonally, so as to make two posts 18 inches wide at bottom and 1 inch at top—in shape a right angled triangle. These posts were placed on flat stones, and the boards nailed on in the usual manner, well battened and a good top board spiked on. As a precaution to its overturning, a strip of white oak plank three inches wide and three feet long is driven into the ground on the outward edge of each post, and nailed to it. A fence made in this manner, in situations not exposed to winds, may stand a long time—at least it will not rot—can easily be righted up, and a post set in the ground to support it when necessary. It at least shows the advantage of having the posts placed on both sides of the fence and having the bottom larger than the top. This kind of fence, if the boards are an inch thick, and well nailed, will withstand any horse or bull, and may perhaps be advantageous to those who cannot procure good timber for posts.

At any rate, set your posts on both sides of your fence, build it as recommended by Dan. Bradley, and if it wont stand a hard blow, I am mistaken.—*Genesee Farmer.*

We agree with the above writer, that fencing is a matter of the first consequence to the farmer and gardener; and that every hint on the subject becomes interesting. In order that we may supply our ratio in the progressing improvements, we relate the result of a mode we saw practised in that way.

The boards were made of the common yellow pine, 3-4 inch thick;—previous to their being put in the fence, they were laid for some time in a trough of the proper length, containing thin whitewash; care being taken that the boards were entirely submersed, and kept separate, by thin strips being placed between them. They were suffered to lie in this position until they were pretty well saturated with the whitewash; then taken out, and others put in their place, to undergo the same operation.

At the time we saw this fence, it had been standing seven years. One part of the string of fence was made in this way, and the other part made of materials of the same quality taken indiscriminately, but without the use of lime. That part which was taken made without lime, was at the time we speak of, undergoing repair; and at least one half the boards of which it was composed, were so far decayed, as to be unworthy of being made use of in the new fence. On the contrary, on examining the boards in the other portion of the fence, which had been treated with lime as above mentioned, it was found that it did not need repairing, and no signs of decay were perceived. On being chipped off, the boards presented the appearance, all through their substance, that may be seen in the staves of an old lye tub; and, to all appearance, would last as much longer, without needing a renewal.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

SAVOY CABBAGES.

THE green curly Savoy cabbage is one of the finest garden vegetables that is grown, and ought to take the place of every kind of cabbage put up for winter's use for the table. It is as hardy and as easily cultivated as any other kind of cabbage; it is much more delicate, sells more readily, and as many, indeed rather more, can be grown from a square in the garden, or from an acre of land.

An acre of land has 4310 square yards—equal to 43,560 square feet: two feet wide each way is enough to plant the Savoy cabbage; thus, an acre would yield 10,890 cabbages, which require as little cultivation as potatoes, after the ground is well prepared, and the plants are planted out, and which would bring, at the moderate price of one cent apiece, the enormous sum of one hundred and eight dollars and ninety cents.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

BRIMSTONE FOR CATTLE.

IT is probably not known to many of our farmers that brimstone is valuable for cattle in keeping them free from ticks. These vermin are not only filthy in their appearance but an injury to the cattle. A piece of brimstone as large as a grain of corn, well pulverized, given in a little salt, will cause them to drop off, and prevent others from getting on for eight or ten days. I consider brimstone as necessary for a cow in the summer as salt.—*South. Plan.*

MAPLE. (Acer.)

There are nine sorts of this tree, enumerated by botanists, in this country; the most valuable of which is the sugar maple; of which kind only, something shall be said.

Where the farmer wishes to save his sugar maple trees, he ought not to tap them in the common way; but, instead of this, bore a hole two or three inches into the tree, out of which the sap can be drawn; and let it be plugged up after the sap has done running.

The method of making the sugar is too well known to need any minute description. It would be often well, however, if those who make this sugar, were to observe more cleanliness, in regard to the vessels in which the sap is gathered. Old troughs, which have lain for years exposed to the weather, are not very proper receptacles for the sap, if regard be had to the cleanliness of the sugar, and of course its value. Some make use of vessels made in the form of pails, which they keep for the purpose, and this is certainly more cleanly. The vessels can be laid up every year, after the time of using them is past, and be preserved many years.

In clearing pasture lands which abound with sugar maple, it would be well to preserve these trees as they do no injury to the pasture; but the difficulty is, that as soon as they become more exposed to the winds they are blown down. But let all the small maples in such grounds be left, and in a few years these will grow up with sufficient strength of root to withstand the winds, and become an article of profit, and ornamental to the farm. They may also be very easily dug up in the woodlands, and transplanted into such pastures.

This is a piece of economy which the farmer would do well to observe, if he wishes his farm to yield due supplies of sugar, when that article shall have become more scarce. Twenty trees to an acre, would do little or no injury to the pasture; and ten acres of such a maple orchard would, in a few years, yield no inconsiderable quantity of sugar. By boring the trees as above directed, no essential injury is done to them; so that they might be increasing in growth for half a century, or perhaps double that length of time.

The sugar of the maple may be grained in the manner directed for graining the sugar of the beet; or it may be done in the vessels in which the sap is boiled, if it be not too large for the purpose.

The trees may be raised from cuttings, or from the seeds.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

PLANTING FOR CHILDREN.

The strong desire existing in the human breast to provide for offspring, converts that toil which produces sweat on the brow, into pleasant and cheerful exercise. The Farmer rises early and labors until the setting of the sun, planting, sowing, and reaping—and all this to feed and clothe his family, in the hope, too, of having a little annual surplus for his children when he is gone; but, alas, how many toil in vain!—twenty, thirty, or forty years of care and labor appear to have made no provision for the rising members of the family. Had there been plantations of valuable timber or fruit trees made by the Farmer in his young days, their produce would now give a son or daughter a considerable "setting out."—*New York Farmer.*

Cream of tarter, rubbed upon white kid gloves, cleanses them very much.

CHINESE MULBERRY.

We have heard of no one in this part of the State having lost a single plant of the Chinese Mulberry; but on the contrary have seen many not in the least affected by the winter, even those that had grown the last season five or six feet from layers. We have raised them on highly manured and on poor ground. Those on the former were slightly injured in the extremities of the branches, but on the latter not at all. The White Italian Mulberry raised from seed on the above grounds, showed much greater injury from the winter.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

HOW TO DESTROY MOLES.

In the last Planter it is stated that the castor bean will destroy moles, I have tried the red Palma Christa (which some say is the same,) with success, merely by planting a few of the kernels in their paths or ploughed places; also calomel, by making holes in grains of corn, and inserting it in the holes and placing the corn in the ground for them. The calomel will not kill them till there comes a rain, when they will be found on the top of the ground.—*Southern Planter.*

PRESERVING AND PLANTING PEACH PITS.

Seeds intended for planting should be buried in the ground immediately after the flesh is taken from them, to prevent their becoming dry, as in that case they are more sure to come up, than when they are allowed to dry and remain out of the ground until late in the fall. Whether the seeds are planted at first in the places where they are to remain, or are buried as preparatory for planting, it is important that they should be put in the ground either before they become dry, or so early in the season that they may swell again before winter, and that they should be so near the surface as to insure their being frozen, otherwise they may lie in the ground, like rose and thorn seed, one year before they will vegetate.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

MOUNT AUBURN.

This delightful place is daily visited by large numbers of gentlemen and ladies. The carriages and chaises of all, except proprietors of lots, are left at the gate while the parties promenade the grounds. Very great improvements have been made since last season, and others are in progress. The number of monuments erected, and on the ground, is very considerable, and they are seen through the trees in all directions; many of them are exceedingly neat and beautiful, and the grounds around them are laid out with much taste. In one lot the new-made grave of a child, is set round with young flowers, to bloom and die. The ponds have been neatly banked with grass, and flowering plants and shrubs set out around the borders.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society was holden at their room on Saturday, June 21st, and was called to order by the Vice President.

Mr. G. W. Pratt declined serving as chairman of the committee appointed at a former meeting.

The following members were added to the committee—Z. Cook, jr. chairman; Messrs. E. Vose, M. P. Wilder, I. P. Davis, J. Lemist, J. W. Russell, B. V. French, and G. C. Barrett.

Adjourned to Saturday, June 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following members constitute the committee to take in consideration the expediency of a public exhibition of fruit and flowers the ensuing autumn—Messrs. Z. Cook, jr. G. W. Pratt, J. P. Bradlee, W. E. Payne, J. G. Joy, Jona. Winship, D. Haggerston, S. Walker, Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Thos. Mason, Chas. Senior, R. L. Emmons, C. M. Hovey, Wm. Kenrick, E. Vose, M. P. Wilder, I. P. Davis, I. Lemist, I. W. Runcle, B. V. French and G. C. Barrett. They are requested to meet at the rooms of the Society on Saturday 28th June, at 10 o'clock, as business of importance it is expected will come before them.

Chas. M. Hovey, Sec. pro tem.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Horticultural Hall, June 21st.

Strawberries. By E. Vose, a basket of Early Virginia.

By Thos. Hastings, East Cambridge, two boxes of Keene's Seedling.

By S. Pond, three boxes of Mulberry.

By Thomas Mason, three boxes of Royal Scarlet.

By Messrs. Hovey, Keene's Seedling and Royal Scarlet.

Apples. By E. M. Richards, a specimen of Monstrous Pippin, (kept in paper.)

For the Committee, E. M. Richards.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 21st.

Mr. Thos. Mason, Charlestown Vineyard—fine double Ranunculus, do. Anemonies, 2 elegant Bouquets.

Mr. S. Walker, Roxbury, Dianthus hortensis, Bow's Claudius, &c. &c., Pæonia Whitleji, Astrantia major, Hesperis double white, do. do. purple, Roses, &c. &c.

Mr. Wm. Kenrick, Newton—Pæonia Whitleji; Iris pallida, large pale violet; Hemerocallis flava, or yellow day lilly; Blue Monkshood; Great flowering Chinese Larkspur; Chinese Pinks; Sweet Williams; varieties of Phlox; Sweet Rockets; Tradescantia, blue and white; Podolyria australis; Honeysuckles, Woodbines, Spirens, var. Roses, &c.

Mr. George C. Barrett, from Mr. Joseph Breck, of the Lancaster Garden—Adiantum pedatum (Maiden's hair), Gillia capitata (azure blue annual), Spiræ fillipendula pleno (double Dropwort), Dianthus barbatus of sorts (Sweet William) among which was the double white; Centauria of sorts (annuals), Delphinium sinensis (double blue), do. elatum (Ber Larkspur), Digitalis purpurea v. alba, Pæonia Whittleji, Papaver orientalis, Antirrinum of sorts; Tradescantia, red, white, blue—this will continue to bloom every day in water; Kalmia Latifolia.

Mr. Saml. Pond, Cambridgeport—fine specimens Pinks and other flowers.

Messrs. Hovey & Co.—fine double Ranunculus and other flowers.

Prof. Webster sent, to the gratification of all present, some superior specimens of double Ranunculus.

Also, was presented by Mrs. Archelaus Norcross, a fine specimen of the new and beautiful Macrophylla Rose, the first ever exhibited at the Society's rooms, and which justly excited the admiration of all amateurs present.

By order of the Committee,

Jona. Winship, Chairman.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

It is but fifteen years, since the first agricultural periodical was established in the United States.—This was the American Farmer, a weekly paper commenced at Baltimore in March 1819, and was continued till March last, when it was discontinued. The New-England Farmer, published at Boston, was next in order of time, and is now extended to the twelfth volume. These publications have had an important influence on the agriculture of those sections of country where they have been circulated and *read*. More recently, numerous other publications devoted to the same great object, most of them of high character, have been commenced and are still progressing. The result of all this is, that men of science and wealth have had their attention drawn to this subject; and agriculture, both as a science and an employment, has greatly improved in character; and is, we hope, soon to be advanced, in this country, to the high rank, which it has so long deservedly occupied in Europe.

The benefits resulting from agricultural publications, are becoming more and more important.—The spirit of inquiry is abroad. Scientific and well conducted experiments are constantly developing new principles in the science of physics; and the authors of new discoveries and valuable improvements are more liberal than formerly, and less reluctant to give the benefit of their experiments to the public.

There is no branch of human industry, to which science could be applied with greater benefit, than to that of husbandry; and yet there is no branch for which science has done so little. The reason is, farmers have been too negligent to avail themselves of the discoveries made by others. This they can now do at a very trifling expense.

Discoveries of new and important principles of Natural Science have been made, on which new modes of husbandry have been founded, highly beneficial in their results; but these benefits have as yet been confined to a few.

There seems but one very serious obstacle to the general diffusion of these benefits, among all classes of farmers; and that is, the want of a thorough conviction that knowledge is both power and wealth to the agriculturist, as well as to the mechanic or the professional man. The truth is, though our farmers are generally industrious, their industry is not always wisely or profitably directed.

Facts are always worth more than arguments in the search after truth, and abundantly show the value of science as the means of improvement in husbandry.

During the last twenty years, while most of our farmers have been impoverishing their lands, the application of new principles has enabled others to renovate theirs. As an instance of this, Earl Stimson, the President of the Agricultural Society, for Saratoga county, N. Y. should be honorably mentioned. He has brought into a state of almost unexampled fertility, a worn-out farm; and by a course of cultivation, particularly described in a former number of the Farmer, has increased his crops of corn, from 15 or 20, to 80, 100, and the last year to 150 bushels per acre—wheat, barley, and rye, from 10 or 15, to 40 or 50 bushels per acre; and hay from 1 ton to 3 1-2 and 4 tons per acre. To this statement of his crops, Mr. Stimson adds, "I know from my own experience, that it does not cost one half, if it does more than one third as much, to raise a bushel of grain by good husbandry as it does by bad." From these facts it seems perfectly clear, that the knowledge and proper application of correct principles to practical husbandry, not only greatly increases the farmer's crop, but as greatly lessens the labor of cultivation.

Among the most important improvements of the present day, which claim the attention of agriculturists, is also that of farm-stock. That there are improved breeds, greatly superior to the common live stock of the country, and from which double the nett profits may be had, with the same expense of keeping, there remains no doubt. Nor let it be said, that these breeds bear too high a price to be introduced on to the farms of New-England. The price is high, only because they are in the hands of a few enterprising individuals; the very circumstance which must render their introduction profitable to our enterprising farmers, who will undertake it.

To draw the attention of agriculturists strongly, to these various and important improvements, is all that is necessary to insure their introduction.

This subject, when rightly understood, commends itself, above all others of a mere secular nature, both to the private interest and public spirit of every class in the community; and he who shall have done most to advance these great interests of the country, will justly hereafter be considered its greatest benefactor.

From the Courant.

AGRICULTURAL.

As the season for hoeing Indian Corn approaches, the writer of this article takes the liberty of suggesting to farmers in his vicinity, a few hints relative to earthing or hilling up at the second and third hoeings, or as it is commonly called, *half hilling* and *hilling*.

The practice of most farmers within my acquaintance is, at half hilling to accumulate the earth from two to four inches, and at hilling from three to five inches more, making each hill a pyramid of about seven inches elevation. The reason offered in support of this practice is, that the corn will stand firmer and more erect, and therefore be less liable to be broken down by the wind and rain.

More than fifty years' experience in this branch of agriculture has taught me that this is erroneous both in theory and practice. By accumulating earth upon the roots of the corn they are deprived of that influence of the air and sun which are necessary to a healthy and vigorous growth.* Every one acquainted with the natural growth of this plant, must have observed the peculiar formation of the *brace roots* which sprout upon the stalk in a circular form a very little below the surface of the ground, radiating from the stalk in every direction. In like manner are the stalks of wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. furnished with their brace roots, and stand in no need of hilling up to give them strength and firmness in their position. They are evidently designed to stay the stalk and hold it in an erect posture, not unlike the shrouds of a ship to sustain the mast. To render these braces sufficiently hard and strong to answer the design of nature, they must have the influence of the sun and air; but when buried by several inches of superincumbent earth, they become soft, weak, and brittle, and nature to remedy this evil sends out another set above the former. These occasion an unnecessary waste of the nourishment of the plant, and at that advanced season of the year never become sufficiently indurated to perform their office to the best advantage.

If those farmers who may take the trouble of reading this article, should doubt the correctness of this reasoning, they are respectfully invited to test it by experiment upon a few rows or hills. For many years past the writer has practised upon the principles here recommended, and has uniformly been successful in his crop.

It may also be remarked that great injury is done both by the plough and the hoe at the time of hilling, by breaking and wounding the long fibrous roots so necessary to the growth and strength of the stalk. After the weeding or first hoeing, neither the plough or the hoe should be allowed to penetrate any deeper than is necessary to destroy the weeds and grass.

In cultivating the potato, the same reasoning so far as it respects the accumulation of earth, will apply—the bulb is formed simultaneously with the blossom bud. If, after that period there be much *hilling* up, the first formed bulbs grow but little; being out of the reach of that warmth and air which are required for a perfect growth, and another set above them is produced. Hence it is that by this mode of culture so great a proportion of the crop consists of small bulbs. Every cultivator must have observed that the largest potatoes in the hill are invariably found near the surface of the ground.

CORNPLANTER.

* It is well known where excavations are made in constructing canals and rail roads, and the earth to any considerable depth thrown upon the roots of large and healthy trees, it causes their death within a year or two, by placing their roots below the influence of the air, and warmth of the sun—the same effect is produced, and from the same cause, where timber land is flooded by water.

From the Baltimore Farmer.

PASTURING WHEAT.

PASTURING wheat closely, in the spring of the year, has been often practised to advantage in destroying the fly. It is now too late in the season to practise that method this year. If farmers would early examine their wheat, and when the fly is found committing its ravages, would turn in their stock and pasture it down closely, they would frequently save their crops. This insect deposits its eggs between the stalk and first leaf, near the root;—as the larva approaches to maturity, and increases in size, it exudes a poisonous moisture from the external covering of the larva, which causes the stalk to sphacelate; and by the increased bulk, pressing between the leaf and stalk, it obstructs the free circulation of the sap, and prevents a sufficient supply for the nourishment of the head and grain. By the disease caused in the stalk immediately in contact with the larva, the stalk is frequently broken off, and falls.

By pasturing closely, at the proper season of the year, which by the account below, corroborated by my own experience, may be as late as the 21st of May, the egg or young larva will be destroyed; and at the same time, according to the laws of vegetation, the cutting off the tops of the wheat will cause new lateral shoots, which will have no flies in them; and the roots spreading, as is always occasioned by cutting the tops, a greater supply of nourishment will be afforded to the grain.

Farmers are generally induced to sow late in consequence of the ravages of the fly in early sowed grain;—but it is worthy of their consideration, whether it would not be better to sow early and to sow less, manure more, and to have a fine pasture early in the spring, when all supply of

fodder is short; to fatten sheep, raise up poor horses, young calves, and to furnish a plentiful supply of good yellow butter for the market, at this season of the year, when it now wears such a pale, corn-stalk hue, and tastes so strongly of silver, that we poor citizens can hardly relish the taste of it.—

"*To the Agricultural Society of Stark County, and Farmers generally.*

The destruction of the wheat crops in this section of the country by the late severe frosts, it is presumed has been discovered by every observing wheat farmer, but if any are not apprised that their wheat is destroyed, and suppose it is safe because their fields appear green and vigorous, I would direct them to examine the inner part of the stem immediately above each joint, first divesting the stem of its double covering, and if they find the tender part of the stem, (which in a healthy state, easily separates from the joint,) is of a deep green color, all such stems I would pronounce destroyed; that although they will for some time imbibe the sap and nourishment from the root, they will perish without producing a head; therefore, that the root may not be exhausted by throwing its nourishment into the present stem, and give it an opportunity sooner to throw out new shoots, which will come forth about the same time, I am cutting wheat as near the ground as I can with the scythe. The success of this plan to save the crop is strongly supported by the following fact: On the evening of the 21st day of May, 1816, I arrived on my farm in this vicinity from the South with 200 head of cattle: on that night the whole number broke into my wheat-field, passed over two or three acres of it, and being hungry and fatigued, devoured all, bare to the ground, as far as they went. This part of the field I considered entirely lost, but it soon put forth shoots from the roots, and grew up an even and uniform crop: and now I must crave the indulgence of farmers, and particularly those who do not know me, when I state the fact that that which was eaten down, produced as good a crop or better in the opinion of some who were employed in harvesting it, than that part of the field which had not been eaten down, and though perhaps not quite so ripe was cut with the other part of the field.

The wheat that is frozen will put out shoots from the roots, whether we cut it or not; but if not, they will put out, grow up, and ripen unequally, for they will only put out as the old stock decays, and consequently will be later than when it is removed. JOHN MYERS.

Canton, (Ohio,) 21st of May, 1834."

ON THE CULTURE OF CLOVER.

FEW things have contributed more largely to the modern improvement of husbandry, than the introduction of clover in connexion with the rotation of crops. This plant serves to ameliorate and fertilize the soil, and at the same time it affords an abundance of wholesome food for every description of farm stock. Whether cut for winter stores, for soiling in the yard, or fed off by stock, but few crops surpass it in the quantity of cattle food which it affords. Although cultivated in Holland and Flanders from an early period, with great advantage, it was not introduced into Great Britain till the 16th century. At present, clovers enter largely into the succession of crops there, on all soils, and in every productive course of management. They are principally instrumental in giving to Flanders its high celebrity as an agricultural country, greatly in advance, in improvement, of the states around it. The clover system has converted some of the poorest districts in England, into the most productive and profitable. In the United States it is comparatively of recent introduction; and even at this day its benefits are but partially appreciated or applied as they ought to be. In connexion with gypsum, clover first became a subject of notice and culture in the counties about Philadelphia, and in the county of Dutchess, some forty years ago; and we are much indebted to the example and writings of Chancellor Livingston, Judge Peters, and other gentlemen of learning, wealth and enterprise, for the improvement and wealth which it has conferred on our land. Many of our farmers have yet much to learn, before they can realize the full benefits which it is capable of affording in the profits of the farm. Although botanists enumerate nearly fifty species of the clover family, our present remarks are intended to apply merely to the common red kind *(trifolium pratense)*.

There are three faults in the management of clover which we design briefly to notice in reference to alternate husbandry. Two of these are:

1. *Too little seed is usually sown.* The object of the clover crop is to procure a cheap food for animals and plants. Few if any crops surpass it in the quantity which it affords of these—and few exhaust the fertility of the soil less.—One farmer sows four to six pounds of seed to the acre, and gets in return a thin but coarse crop of hay or pasture.—Another sows ten to fourteen pounds, obtains double the burthen of the first, and at a trifling extra expense of less than a dollar to the acre for seed, while his land is doubly benefitted by the green crop to be ploughed in. From ten to fourteen pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, whether the object is to benefit the stock or the land. The product will be somewhat in the ratio of the seed sown; and the advantages of heavy stocking both in the hay and to the soil, will far outbalance the cost of the extra seed.

2. *Clover lays are permitted to remain too long before they are brought under the plough.* The common clover is a biennial, or at most a triennial plant; and if not ploughed under before the third year, its advantages to the soil, as a green crop are mostly, or wholly lost; while after the second year it adds very little to the crop of hay. But if turned under the first or second year, it furnishes to the soil a great quantity of vegetable matter, the true food of plants. It not only serves as a manure, but it benefits mechanically. Its tap roots penetrate and divide the soil, and as they decay render it friable, and permeable to heat, air, and moisture. A well set clover lay imparts to the soil as much benefit, in our opinion, as ten loads of yard manure to the acre. When a broadcast crop is to be followed by a tillage crop, as corn, potatoes, or small grain, there is manifestly a decided advantage in stocking it with clover, though it is to be turned under the ensuing fall or spring. We estimate its value as manure, to say nothing of the pasture which it affords, at from five to ten dollars per acre, while the cost of the seed does not ordinarily exceed one dollar. I have sown rye and clover, upon a piece of poor sandy land, for which I had no manure to spare, three years in succession with manifest advantage. —*Albany Cultivator.*

DISEASES OF HOGS.

I AM engaged in milling, and have kept a stock of about three hundred hogs in a large frame pen divided into twenty-four rooms, with plank floor, and lodging rooms covered and boarded, leaving open only sufficient room for them to enter. They had been fed on bran, shorts, and coarse middlings. I have lost during the last winter, about fifty—many of them were fat, and would weigh two hundred when dressed.

They are taken with weakness in the back, and lose the use of their hind parts—generally live from two to three weeks. On opening them have always found a great many slim worms, about an inch long in the leaf, and about the back bone. I have tried all medicines recommended by farmers in this section, and in no instance had a cure.

I have a neighbor, who purchased a drove last fall, and has given them seven hundred dollars worth of corn, and the stock now left are not worth the first cost in consequence of the same disease.

You, or your correspondents will confer a favor by giving me such information as you or they possess respecting a remedy.

Yours, respectfully, R. H. H.

Venice, Huron co., Ohio, April 2.

PRESERVING BACON.

THERE is much said about preserving bacon. I have noticed in all the communications on the subject, that it is recommended to have the bacon *well dried;* and I think this is the principal thing required. If bacon is not well dried, there is nothing that it can be packed in, that will keep it sound. When bacon is hung up for drying, boards or plank should be laid on the joints over it, in order to keep dirt or dust from falling on it, also to keep the smoke from escaping too soon. A smoke should be kept under it till it is thoroughly dry, and be continued in wet weather in the summer. Whoever will follow this plan will save their bacon.—*Southern Planter.*

From the New London Gazette.

COWS.

THE following statement of the cost, expense and the avails of a Cow for 14 months, made by a gentleman of this city, who has been a practical farmer, and who is no bad *calculator*, shows how profitable Cows may be with proper management. A farm of 100 acres, by such calculation and management as stated below, supposing it kept only twelve cows, would afford an annual income of at least $1600.

Dr.—Cost of Cow and Calf,	$20	
Paid for Pasturage,	15	
1½ tons Hay, at $15,	22	50
One ton Corn-stalks,	6	
20 bushels Bran, at 20c.	4	
266 lbs. Oil Cake, at 1c.	2	66
40 bush. Potatoes and Turnips at 20c.	8	
8 bush. Potatoes at 42c.	3	36
	$87	62
Cr.—By Calf sold,	$5	44
10 quarts of Milk per day, for 14 months, at 5 cents per quart,	210	
Cow sold for Beef,	45	84
	$291	28
Nett profit, - -	$173	76

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1834.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

In our last (page 398), we gave some remarks on the importance of pure air and pure water as indispensable to health, and the methods by which farmers may best convert the poisonous gases, which emanate from manure heaps, &c. into food for plants. Since writing that article, we have had our attention directed to an essay in the *Companion to the British Almanac*, which relates in part, to the same subjects, but does not fall immediately nor exclusively under the cognizance, nor within the province of the cultivator. But, as every human being has a direct and all important interest in these topics, we shall make no apology for the following extract as a substitute for less valuable matter of our own fabrication.

We are all thoroughly aware of the necessity of breathing; and the agreeable freshness and reviving influence of the pure morning air must convince us that the breathing a pure atmosphere is conducive to health; yet we as carefully exclude the air from our houses as if its approach were noxious. Intending to shut out the inclemencies of the weather only, in our care to guard ourselves against the external air, we hinder that renewal of the atmosphere, which is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant and unfit to support animal life.

Few persons are aware how very necessary a thorough ventilation is to the preservation of health. We preserve life without food for a considerable time, but keep us without air for a very few minutes, and we cease to exist. It is not enough that we have *air*, we must have *fresh air*; for the principle by which life is supported is taken from the air during the act of breathing. One fourth only of the atmosphere is capable of supporting life; the remainder serves to dilute the pure vital air, and render it more fit to be respired. A full grown man takes into his lungs nearly a pint of air each time he breathes; and when at rest he makes about twenty inspirations in a minute. In the lungs, by an appropriate apparatus, the air is exposed to the action of the blood, which changes its purer part, the vital air (oxygen gas), into fixed air (carbonic acid gas), which is not only unfit to support animal life, but absolutely destructive of it. An admirable provision of the great Author of nature is here visible, to prevent this exhausted and now poisonous air from being breathed a second time:—while in the lungs the air receives so much heat as makes it specifically lighter than the pure atmosphere; it consequently rises above our heads during the short pause between throwing out the breath and drawing it in again, and thus secures to us a pure draught. By the care we take to shut out the external air from our houses, we prevent the escape of the deteriorated air, and condemn ourselves to breathe over again the same contaminated unrefreshing atmosphere.

Who that has ever felt the refreshing effects of the morning air can wonder at the lassitude and disease that follow the continual breathing of the pestiferous atmosphere of crowded or ill ventilated apartments. It is only necessary to observe the countenances of those who inhabit close rooms and houses, the squalid hue of their skins, their sunken eyes, and their languid movements, to be sensible of the bad effects of shutting out the external air.

Besides the contamination of the air from being breathed, there are other matters which tend to depreciate its purity; these are the effluvia constantly passing off from the surface of animal bodies, and the combustion of candles and other burning substances. On going into a bed room in a morning, soon after the occupant has left his bed, though he be in perfect health, and habitually cleanly in his person, the sense of smelling never fails to be offended with the odor of animal effluvia, with which the atmosphere is charged. There is another case still more striking, when a person fresh from the morning air enters a coach in which several persons have been close-stowed during a long night. He who has once made the experiment will never voluntarily repeat it. The simple expedient of keeping down both windows but a single half inch would prevent many of the colds, and even fevers, which this injurious mode of travelling often produces. Outside passengers, though they may suffer a little more from cold and wet, generally escape those every day complaints of those who pay double their fare. If under such circumstances the air is vitiated, how much more injuriously must its quality be depreciated, when several persons are confined to one room, where there is an utter neglect of cleanliness; in which cooking, washing and all other domestic affairs are necessarily performed; where the windows are immovable, and the door is never opened but while some one is passing through it! On entering such a den of filth, the nose is saluted by a stench so horrible, as to make any person unused to it, recoil and pause before he ventures in; but the wretched inhabitant has his sense of smelling so blunted that he does not perceive that, with every breath he takes, he inhales a poison, which is sapping the vigor of his body, and destroying the energies of his mind.

A constant renewal of the air is absolutely necessary to its purity; for in all situations it is suffering either by its vital part being absorbed, or by impure vapors being disengaged and dispersed through it. *Ventilation therefore, resolves itself into securing of a constant supply of fresh air.*

In the construction of houses, especially in those built for the poor, this great object has been too generally overlooked, when, by a little contrivance in the arrangement of windows, and doors, a current of air might, at any time be made to pervade every room of a house of any dimensions. Rooms cannot well be ventilated that have no outlet for the air; for this reason there should be a chimney to every apartment. The windows should be capable of being opened, and they should if possible be situated on the side of the room opposite to and furthest from the fireplace, that the air may traverse the whole space of the apartment in its way to the chimney.

Fire places in bedrooms should not be stopped up with chimney boards. The windows should be thrown open for some hours every day, to carry off the animal effluvia, which are necessarily separating from the bed-clothes, and which should be assisted in their escape by the bed being shaken up, and the clothes spread abroad, in which state they should remain as long as possible; this is the reverse of the usual practice of making the bed, as it is called in the morning, and tucking it up close as with the determination to prevent any purification from taking place. Attention to this direction with regard to airing the bedclothes and bed after being slept in is of the greatest importance to persons of weak health. Instances have been known in which restlessness and inability to find refreshment from sleep would come on in such individuals, when the linen of their beds had been unchanged for eight or ten days. In one case of a gentleman of very irritable habit, who suffered from excessive perspiration during the night, and who had taken much medicine without relief, he observed that for two or three nights after he had fresh sheets put upon his bed, he had no sweating; and that after that time he never awoke, but that he was literally swimming; and that the sweats seemed to increase with the length of time he slept in the same sheets. By not permitting him to sleep in the same sheets or night clothes more than twice without their being washed, he instantly lost his debilitating affection.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

☞ *The Death of the venerable and illustrious* General Lafayette *occurred on the morning of the 20th of May last. He was born 1st Sept.* 1757.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that a message was on Wednesday transmitted to Congress by the President of the United States, communicating official information of the unfortunate accident at Toulon. It appears that three of the guns of the Frigate United States had been inadvertently left shotted, all of which were discharged during the salute, and most of them directly into the French ship of the line Suffren, by which two men were killed and two wounded. The President recommends to Congress that pensions be authorized for the families of the unfortunate victims of the accident.—*Mer. Journal.*

Foreign. Richard Lander who discovered the mouth of the Niger, and who accompanied the late trading expedition up that river, is said to have been murdered by the natives at a place two or three hundred miles up that river.——A treaty, it is now believed was signed at London on the 22d of April, between England, France, and Spain, to bring about a settlement of the affairs of the Peninsula. The Queen of Spain to send an army to Portugal, Miguel and Don Carlos to be excluded. England to furnish a naval force if necessary. News had been received at Lisbon of the entry of a Spanish army of 10,000 into Portugal. Parliament had voted decidedly against Mr. O'Connell's proposition to repeal the Union bill—majority 480.

The Planet Jupiter. Professor Airy, by a very masterly process has determined the mass of Jupiter, by observations of the elongations of the fourth satellite, and he has proved that the magnitude assigned by Laplace is erroneous, and finds that the mass of Jupiter is more than 323 times that of the earth, being the 1048-69th part of that of the sun; a truly valuable result in physical astronomy.—*White's Ephemeris for* 1834.

Frost. There was a heavy frost in this place on the night of Saturday last, which did much damage in the gardens and fields. Corn, beans, cucumbers, &c. are entirely cut down in many places. Some persons have been through their fields with shears, and clipt the corn even with the ground—others are planting again. Grass and English grains generally, look promising. Notwithstanding these "nipping frosts" retard the labors of the husbandman, and render his prospects of an Indian corn crop extremely dubious, he has the assurance that seed time and harvest shall never fail, and has no reason to distrust the goodness of Him who watereth the hills from his chambers, and satisfieth the earth with his works.—*Newport, N. H.*

David Sherman (who got drunk with cider brandy and murdered his wife) was executed on Friday last.

Birds. An English writer estimates the quantity of worms destroyed by 10,000 rooks annually, at 200 tons. The 10,000 are on one estate. The damage done by birds is comparatively nothing to the benefits conferred by them in the destruction of mischievous insects; and the experience of agriculturists has shown that crusades against birds have always been followed by the devastations of insects. Granting a bounty for the destruction of the agents that nature has provided to keep insects in check, is entering into a treaty with the husbandman's worst enemies, and granting indemnity to depredators infinitely worse than birds can possibly be.—*Bost. Galaxy.*

Cruelty. A person was arraigned before Wm. N. Green, Esq. in this village, on Saturday last, on charge of cruelly and inhumanly beating a yoke of oxen which were in his care. After an investigation, the magistrate not having final jurisdiction in such cases, he was ordered to give bail in the sum of $100, for his appearance to answer to said charge, at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas.—*Worcester Spy.*

Spanish Horror of Drunkenness. In ancient days there was a law in Spain which decreed that if a gentleman was convicted of even a capital offence, he should be pardoned on pleading his having been intoxicated at the time he committed it; it being supposed that any one who bore the character of gentility, would more readily suffer death, than confess himself capable of so beastly vice as drunkenness.

Burden's Steamboat. An experimental trip was made yesterday afternoon with Mr. Burden's new steamboat, the result of which was very satisfactory. A person who was on board, thinks she went twice as fast as a common steamboat. She is not yet finished.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

A Fleet. On Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, no less than thirteen steamboats started for Albany and the intermediate places—several of them with two and three tow boats attached. They were the Constellation, Constitution, De Witt Clinton, Victory, New London, Fanny, Unit'd States, Swiftsure, &c. &c. The Hudson river smoked like a tavern bar-room.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A Good Fleece. Mr. George W. Leonard, of Talbot County, Md. sheared this spring from *six sheep, forty-two pounds* of clean washed wool; making an average of seven pounds to each sheep. Three or four pounds we believe is a common average.—*Easton Gazette.*

FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ *miles from Boston by the City Mills, and ½ a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.*

A rare collection of Fruit trees, Trees and shrubs of ornament, Roses, Dahlias, &c. This Nursery now covers compactly, the most part of 18 acres; and includes of Trees and plants in different stages of growth, from two to three hundred thousand. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which having been already proved in our climate, are especially recommenced. Of Peaches, a Capital Collection, for extensive numbers and fine kinds—Apples—Cherries—Plums—Nectarines—Apricots—Almonds—Quinces—Grape Vines—Currants—Raspberries—Gooseberries—Strawberries—Figs, &c.—Selections from the best varieties known.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, OR NEW CHINESE MULBERRY, so celebrated for the food of silkworms.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering Plants, 300 choice varieties, including the finest kinds of Pæonies, and 100 splendid varieties of Double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early in Autumn, being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Je 25

DISHLEY, OR NEW LEICESTER SHEEP.

Two Rams and one Ewe, with her Ewe Lamb of four months old, of the pure breed as above—were imported from England last year from one of the most celebrated flocks, superior as a *large mutton breed*, and also very heavy fleeces of long combing or worsted wool.

Also, a very fine, 3 year old Bull, 3-4 blood Durham Short Horn.

Apply to JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plains, June 25th, 1834.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on Friction Rollers and moved with a treader, is found to be a great improvement on the mode of hanging grindstones, the ease with which they move upon the rollers renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved and the person in the act of grinding can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work.

The above Stones may be found of a very superior kind, and hung completely as above described at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52 North Market street. je 18

TURNIP SEED.

For Sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Garden Stone ditto, Yellow Stone do.; White Flat Winter do.; Long Yellow French do.; Yellow Aberdeen do; Ruta Baga do.

The two last are excellent kinds for Cattle. je 18

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.

Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. istf. a 16.

BRASS SYRINGES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a good assortment of Willis's improved Brass SYRINGES for Green Houses, Grape Vines, &c. &c.—see Complete Farmer, page 345.

je 4 J. R. NEWELL.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Ware-House, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present,—and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day. my 14

BOX PLANTS.

From Seven Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Prime BOX in good order for Planting. To be taken up at any time when ordered. Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office, or apply to THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard. It may be had on fair terms by the Yard or Hundred. m 7

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed, and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c.

a16 GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

BOSTON TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES P. FOSTER, Successor to the late John Beath, at the sign of the Eagle and Truss, No. 338 Washington street. Trusses made to order and fitted to the patient. All sorts of repairing done to Trusses in the best manner.

Among the variety of Trusses made and sold by J. F. Foster, are Patent Elastic Spring Trusses, with Spring Pads—Trusses without steel springs. These give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved Hinge and Pivot Trusses, Umbilical Spring Trusses, and Trusses with ball and socket joints.

Suspensory Trusses for individuals troubled with Hydrocele are always kept on hand, together with all the other kinds made by Mr. Beath, formerly.

The former friends and customers of Mr. Beath are respectfully invited to call as above, where they will be faithfully and personally attended to by Mr. FOSTER. LYDIA BEATH.

N. B. Ladies wishing for either Trusses or Backboards will be waited upon by Mrs. Beath, at her residence, 585 Washington street. L. B.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 75	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	2 00	2 12
BEEF, mess, (new)	barrel	10 00	
Cargo, No. 1	"	7 75	8 00
prime,	"	6 00	6 25
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	18	22
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	"	12	14
CRANBERRIES,	bushel	3 00	3 25
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	35	40
FLAX, American,	pound	9	10
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 37	1 62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.	barrel	5 00	5 25
Baltimore, Howard str. new	"	5 37	
Baltimore, wharf,		5 25	5 50
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 37
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	70	72
southern yellow,	"	65	67
white,	"	66	68
Rye, (scarce) Northern,	"	65	75
Barley,	"	65	67
Oats, Northern, (prime)	"	40	43
HAY, best English,	ton	20 00	21 00
Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	13 00
Hard pressed,	"	13 00	15 00
HONEY,	gallon	36	46
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	9	12
" 2d quality	"	7	8
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8½
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	15	17
" upper,	lb.	10	12
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	15	17
" upper,	lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	23	25
Baltimore, sole,	"	22	24
LIME, best sort	cask	85	90
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, Mess,	"	13 50	14 00
Bone, middlings,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 37	2 50
Red Top, northern, (none)	"		
Red Clover, northern,	pound	7	8
White Dutch Honeysuckle	"	28	33
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	7 00	7 50
WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	58	62
American, full blood, washed	"	50	55
do. 3-4ths do.	"	45	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	37	42
do. 1-4 and common	"	30	35
Native washed,	"	33	40
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,	"	50	55
Northern pulled, 1st Lambs,	"	43	46
Northern pulled, 2d "	"	30	35
Northern pulled, 3d "	"	25	28
Northern pulled, 1st Spinning,		45	48

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6½	7
POULTRY, (uncertain)	"		
BUTTER, (tub)	"	12	14
lump, new,	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen	14	15
POTATOES,	bushel	28	33
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

Faneuil Hall Vegetable Market, June 25, 1834.

Asparagus, 8 cents a bunch—Radishes, 3 cents—New Onions, 4 cents—Turnips, 6 cents—Lettuce, 3 cents—Cucumbers, from 12 to 17 cents apiece—Peas, $1 a bushel—Early York Cabbages, 75 cents per doz. or 6¼ cents apiece—Strawberries, from 37½ to 50 cents a box—Gooseberries, 12½ cents a quart—Cherries, 12½ to 25 cts. per quart—Rhubarb Stalk, 3 cts. per pound.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 23, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 322 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unsold last week); 710 sheep; 18 cows and calves, and 150 swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The cattle generally were not of so good a quality as last week, but about the prices were obtained for the goodness. We quote prime at 6; good at 5 25; thin at 4 50 a 5.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at 23, 25, 27, 30, and $40.

Sheep—We did not obtain sufficient knowledge to give prices.

Swine—Most of those at market were small, and were sold without weighing.

MISCELLANY.

MORNING.

BY GEORGE D PRENTICE.

How sweet the landscape! Morning twines
Her tresses round the brow of Day,
And bright mists o'er the forest pines,
Like happy Spirits, float away
To revel on the mountain's crown,
Whence the glad stream comes shouting down,
Through woods and rocks, that hang on high,
Like clouds against the deep blue sky.

The woven sounds of bird and stream,
Are falling beautiful and deep
Upon the spirit, like a dream
Of music in the hour of sleep—
And gently from the dewy bowers,
Soft murmurs, like the breath of flowers,
Are winding through the purple grove,
And blending with the notes of Love.

The streams in veins of silver flow—
The sunrise gale o'er flower and tree
So lightly breathes, it scarce would blow
A fairy bark upon the sea—
It comes so fresh, so calm, so sweet,
It draws the heart from its retreat,
To mingle in the glories born
In the first holy light of morn.

A cloud is on the sky above—
And calmly, o'er the young year blue,
'Tis coming like a thing of Love
To gladden in the rising dew—
Its white waves with the sunlight blend,
And gentle spirits seem to bend,
From its unrolling folds, to hear
The glad sounds of our joyous sphere.

The lake unruffled by the breeze,
Smiles in its deep, unbroken rest,
As it were dreaming of the trees
And blossoms pictured on its breast;
Its depths are glowing, bright and fair,
And the far skies seem hallowed there,
Soft, trembling, as they felt the thrill
Of music echoed from the hill.

The living soul of beauty fills
The air with glorious visions—bright
They linger round the sunny hills
And wander in the clear blue light—
Off to the breathing heavens they go,
Along the earth they live and glow,
Shed o'er the lake their happy smiles,
And beckon to its glittering isles.

Oh, at this hour, when air and earth
Are gushing love, and joy, and light,
And songs of gladness at the birth
Of all that's beautiful and bright—
Each heart beats high—each thought is blown
To flame—the spirit drinks the tone
Of brighter worlds, and melts away
In visions of eternal day.

From the Tracts and Lyceum.

THE WHIPPOORWILL.

HAVING never seen any particular account of the habits of the *whippoorwill*, and being under the impression that they are not well known, I thought the following remarks might be interesting to some.

The peculiar cry of this singular bird, which resounds in all our groves during the early summer evenings, is familiar to every one; but its *object* in making this cry, is perhaps known to few among the acquaintances of this nocturnal visiter.

It seems that it is the call of the bird to its mate.—Having lived where they came nightly to the very door, I have had a good opportunity to watch their habits, as far as the dusk of twilight would permit.—After the call of the whippoorwill had been repeated for sometime, another individual would frequently arrive, and then it ceased. There was then heard a kind of croaking in a low and subdued tone, or else a clucking, with intervals of over a second between each note.

From these circumstances, we have good reason to believe that the cause assigned is the true one. From the apparently solitary habits of the bird, and the time at which it comes out from its solitudes of the forest, it would seem necessary that the bird should have some means of indicating its place to its mate.

A similar provision is assigned to the glow-worm, whose winged partner would with difficulty find its creeping consort, were it not thus provided; and this is no doubt the use of the flickering taper of the fire-fly, which we all have loved from our childhood.

The whippoorwill begins to sing about the first of May, but is not much heard till near the middle. His song gradually dies away in June, and by midsummer he is hardly to be heard. He is one of our most singular birds, and, I think peculiar to our country. ORNUS.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.

FAR as the earth seems to be from the sun, it is near to him when compared with Uranus; that planet is no less than 1843,000,000 of miles from the luminary that warms and enlivens the world; situated on the verge of the system, the sun must appear to it not much larger than Venus does to us. The earth cannot even be visible as a telescopic object to a body so remote; yet man, the inhabitant of the earth, soars beyond the vast dimensions of the system to which his planet belongs, and assumes the diameter of its orbit as the base of a triangle, whose apex extends to the stars. Sublime as the idea is, this assumption proves ineffectual, for the apparent places of the fixed stars are not sensibly changed by the earth's annual revolution; and with the aid derived from the refinements of modern astronomy, and of the most perfect of instruments, it is still a matter of doubt whether a sensible parallax has been detected even in the nearest of these remote suns. If a fixed star had the parallax of one second, its distance from the sun would be 20,500,000,000,000 of miles. At such a distance not only the terrestrial orbit shrinks to a point, but the whole solar system, seen in the focus of the most powerful telescope, might be covered by the thickness of a spider's thread. Light flying at the rate of 200,000 miles in a second, would take three years and seventy days to travel over that space; one of the nearest stars may, therefore, have been kindled or extinguished more than three years, before we could have been aware of so mighty an event. But this distance must be small when compared with that of the most remote of the bodies which are visible in the heavens. The fixed stars are undoubtedly luminous like the sun; it is, therefore, probable that they are not nearer to one another, than the sun is to the nearest part of them. In the Milky Way and the other starry nebulæ, some of the stars that seem to us to be close to others may be far behind them in the boundless depth of space; nay, be rationally supposed to be situated many thousand times further off; light would therefore require thousands of years to come to the earth from those myriads of suns, of which our own is but "the dim and remote companion."—*Mrs. Somerville.*

UNWISE MEN.

THE angry man—who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn up that of his neighbor.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world a right to hang him.

The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.

The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet and then eats of it.

The miser—who starves himself to death, in order that his heir may feast.

The slanderer—who tell tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity to prove him a liar.

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[*From the New England Magazine of June 1st*, 1834.]

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